(c) the quantity of Janata Cloth produced during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the number of looms engaged in the manufacture of Janata Cloth in each State; and

(e) how many people are likely to be benefited and how much cloth is likely to be produced during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) At present 15 States are covered under the Janata Cloth Scheme.

(b) to (d) A statement showing the production, number of looms engaged and the people benefited under the scheme for the last three years, year-wise and State-wise are given at Annexure. [*See* Appendix 17 Annexure No. 171]

(e) A target fixed for the year 1995-96 under the Janata Cloth Scheme is 250.00 million square metres. However, as under the existing guidelines the implementing agencies are allowed to surrender target to get benefit of equity under Package-II of the scheme and generate employment through production of Non-Janata Cloth for higher value-addition and better wages, it may not be possible at this stage to assess the number of people benefiting from the scheme.

Outstanding Dues Payable by NTC to Maharashtra State Coop. Cotton Federation

5401. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Textile Corporation has to pay the outstanding dues to the extent of Rs. 103.72 crores to the Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Federation for the purchase of cotton;

(b) if so, what are reasons for not clearing the said dues of NTC so far; and

(c) by when these are proposed to be released?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) As on 31.3.1995, NTC had to pay a sum of Rs. 76.29 crores to the Maharashtra State Coop. Cotton Growers, Marketing Federation towards purchase of cotton.

(b) and (c) Since cotton is purchased by the NTC mills on credit terms, there are always bound to be certain outstanding dues at any given point of time. NTC is unable to clear all the outstanding dues due to acute working capital shortage. NTC is expected to clear the dues depending upon the availability of working capital.

Yarn Prices

5402. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) The yarn prices in the country during the last five years;

(b) The factors which are responsible for increase in yarn prices;

(c) the impact of rise in yarn prices on the textile sector; and

(d) the steps taken to keep the prices of yarn under control?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) As per Annexure attached. [*See* Appendix 173, Annexure No. 118]

(b) The prices of yarn is primarily governed by market forces such as inflation, supply and demand, cost of power, wages, etc.

(c) Since the yarn is the primary input for fabric production some effect in the increase in yarn will be reflected in the fabric prices. However, other factors such as cost of power, wages, bank interest fiscal levies, etc., also determine such prices.

(d) Prices of yarn are dependent on market forces. Government keeps a close

watch on the prices and its impact on different sectors of textile industry. As and when required remedial measures are taken such as reduction in fiscal levies, imposition and strict enforcement of regulations such as Hank Yarn Obligation Order, easy access to raw materials by permitting import at concessional rate of duty, imposition of stock limit on cotton etc.

Removal of Restrictions on Cotton Stock Limits

5403. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently removed restrictions imposed earlier for stock limits prescribed for cotton ginning and cotton processing units;

(b) if so, whether such a decision has affected the prices of cotton in the market;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what other measures Government propose to adopt to bring down the prices of cotton in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, the prices of cotton showed a declining trend from January to March, '95. Prices have declined 3.54% during this period.

(d) Government is constantly monitoring the situation, the import of cotton has been put under OGL at 'nil' rates of duty, about 30,000 MT of Viscose Staple Fibre at 'nil' rate of duty has been permitted to be imported, the ceiling on stock of cotton to be held by mills and traders has been imposed to regulate the availability and prices of cotton. Export of Cotton and Cotton yarn has been curtailed keeping in view the domestic situation.

कपड़ा उद्योग द्वारा किया जा रहा निर्यात

5404. श्री राम जेठमलानी:
श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सही है कि देश में कपड़ा उद्योग द्वारा किये जा रहे निर्यात में गत तीन वर्षों से निरंतर वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1992-93, 1993-94 तथा 1994-95 में निर्यात मूल्य में कितने-कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस निर्यात मूल्य में कपास, सूत, कपड़ा तथा सिले वस्त्रों के मूल्य का अलग-अलग पता लगाया गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन उपरोक्त वर्षों में अलग-अलग वर्ष में कितने-कितने मूल्य का कपास, सूत, कपड़ा तथा सिले वस्त्रों का निर्यात किया गया है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने यह भी आकलन किया है कि कपास, सूत, कपड़ा तथा सिले वस्त्रों में से कौन सी चीज अधिक लाभकारी है;

(च) यदि हां, तो लाभकारी होने के आधार पर इन चीजों का वरीयता-क्रम क्या है; और

(छ) सरकार ने अधिक लाभकारी वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिए निर्यातकों को क्या-क्या अतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहन दिये हैं?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री जी॰ वेंकट स्वामी): (क) और (ख) वस्त्रों (हस्तशिल्प, पटसन और कयर सहित) के निर्यात में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति दिखाई दी है। डालर में पिछले वर्ष की उसी अवधि में निर्यात मूल्य में वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता निम्नोक्त प्रकार थी:—

1992-93	13.8 प्र॰श॰
1993-94	20.8 प्र॰श॰
1994-95 (फरवरी, 95 तक)	26.9 प्र॰श॰

(ग) से (छ) वर्ष 1992-93, 1993-94 और 1994-95 (फरवरी, 95 तक) के दौरान कपास, यार्न